A. XLII
17/W
WALWYN (William)

3427/A

PHYSICK
FOR,
Families:
OR,
The new, Safe and powerfull way of PHYSICK, upon constant proof Established;

Enabling every one, at Sea or Land, By the Medicines herein mentioned, to cure themselves, their Friends and Relations, In all Distempers and Diseases.

Without any the trouble, hazzard, pain or danger, Of Purgers, Vomitters, Bleedings, Issues, Glisters, Blisters, Opium, Antimony and Quicksilver, so full of perplexity in Sickness.

By *W. W.* Healths Student, At the *Star* in the *Postern* by little *Morefields*.

Prov. 9. 11. *For by me thy Dayes shall be multiplyed, and the years of thy life shall be increased.*

LONDON,
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Physick for Families.

HAving now past through many years Practise, in this my new way of Physick; And with Gods blessing, in, and upon my peculiar Method and Medicines, been most happily successefull, in abundance of very threatning, dangerous Distempers; And many of them after all the most hopeful means had failed; And some, so complicated, and confused, that ablest Consultations could give no name unto them: & hardly any such ever recovered by Physick. These Truths, being now generally known to the ingenuous in all quarters; I conceive I may reasonably expect, that whoever shall henceforth think it fit to advise with me touching any kind of Distemper, will neither doubt my

 judgment,

judgement, nor the efficacy of my Medicines: nor, after they have fully inform'd me all they know of the Disease, will trouble themselves with any other Question; But, *whether I apprehend, That help and Recovery is to be hoped for, from my assistance.*

There needing no more, It being a firm principle with me, never to engage with any, but where I have very good hopes of prevailing to their ample satisfaction.

Then for all *those, who,* through absence or distance from me, Are for their Directions in the use of these Medicines to depend solely upon what is herein expressed under every Title. I have for their sakes been as large, as the nature of the description of the vertues of such Medicines could possibly admit—The vertues of these kindly and powerfull Medicines, being indeed so largely comprehensive, and so diffusive towards real assistance, in so many, and so various cases: That to

to be strictly conclusive, in confinement of their use, could not be done, but to the abridgment of their extensiveness in Cure.

So that, the Judicious have in these, a most spacious prospect for their contemplation, upon every occasion which calleth for the help or use off any of them.

And wherein, some living far of, and others neerer are grown so skilful, That what with the use of *several sorts in a Cure*: as also of *divers mixtures of them upon occasion*: and by knowing *in the absence or want of the most appropriated medicine*, which of those *they have by them*; *is next best to be relyed on*: by being studious, and ready in these and the like particulars, they have performed even to admiration.

The last of which distinguishing abillities (being of mighty use) I shall add a proof thereunto: sent me lately in a letter from the *East-Indies*: as followeth,

January the 22 1672.

SIR, I have received yours of the
'28 of *November*, 1671, and read
'the same, with much contentment;
'Heartily glad of your good health,
'which I pray God to grant unto you
'for many and happy years.

'I thank God for good health at
'present: but had not the same so, at
'the arrival of our ships, that brought
'me your Cordial Medicines; very
'well conditioned, for which I return
'you my hearty thanks. Being visi-
'ted by my former years Distemper,
'the *Yellow Jaundies*, But having re-
'ceived my Cases after some dayes
'Arrival, and opened the same, I found
'none for that distemper, as by your
'book I finde to be *Vita naturæ*: yet
'not Discouraged, I took *Vis Vitæ*:
'And continued until all the four bot-
'tles I had of it were spent: which
'did my work, and restored me with
'Gods blessing to my former health, I
'hope that with the next quantity,

you

'you will send me a proportion of *Vi-*
'*ta naturæ:* and also some *Ignis Vitæ*,
'as I wrote in my last years direction, *&c.*

Here you see, in the absence of *Vita naturæ*, which my book expresly appropriated to the Jaundies: This Gentleman, with good judgement, and good success, relieth upon *Vis Vitæ*, and very rationally, for the yellow Jaundies, being a far degree of that *Proteus*, *the inward Scurvy*, and arising from a peculiar venom, threatning the utter extinction of the chief Agents of life, The *Spirits*, *Vis Vitæ*, being qualified for the extinguishing of venoms, and appropriate to the Scurvy. It was very presumable, the event could not but sound a joyful probatum in his happy recovery.

And may very well Instruct, and encourage the like free exercise of Reason, where such a necessity calleth for it.

His two first, and his two last years

Cases contained each two glasses of Vindex naturæ, 3 of Salus vitæ, 2 of Radix vitæ, 3 of Sanguis vitæ, 3 of Adjutrix, 4 of Vis vitæ, 2 of Flos vitæ; all very mild of temperature, 3 glasses of refugium, somewhat warmer, and 2 glasses of Stella, hot in taste, but mild in operation.

Mildness: not flat and dull products of vulgar Art, but kindly impregnated with benign power, and efficacy; perpetual mover in all my Medicines, and unto which all their performances are real Debtors.

And from whence it is, That milde as they are, yet through that *secret lively power, plentiously dwelling in them*; they as you see keep good, and without any alteration, or diminution of their vertues; during so long a voyage, and in so hot a Clymate; where liquors far hotter corrupt, perish, and become wholly useless: And is *a secret* belonging to that *benignity* which gives them their *efficacy against diseases*, whether

whether in the most inward or outward parts of the body whilst what is of vulgar conception, flattens, and shrinks and sinks by the way; and never reaches the distemper.

Nor need any to be startled from the free use of them by any supposed difficulty arising from the various differences of complexions, and variety of Diseases.

For since Humane nature, rightly apprehended, is but *one*. And that every of my Medicines are proportioned thereunto; well may my Medicines, reduce the excesses and defects of complections into better temper (it being their proper office and nature so to doe) but are not liable to be frustrated in their vertues and operations, by any of the preternatural irregularities of constitutions.

And as to the variety of diseases, it being a known truth, that all diseases are comprised under certain tribes or heads, and those not many:

when

when any disease is proposed for cure though never so confused, or such as the most critical pretenders unto skill can give no name to; (divers of which have happily past through my care:) in such cases it is but seriously noting unto which tribe the main disturber belongeth, and what touches of other tribes, the under-troublers have; and then it will be easie to discern with what medicines they are to be attempted.

And indeed as where the Iron is hard, the more strength is to be added, so where obstinacies and difficulties in cure doe appear, there is but one rule to be observed in answer to both objections, and that is to follow Patients with more frequent addresses, and larger Doses of appropriate Medicines, especially in the highest violence of fits; and then neither Physician nor Patient need to fear a comfortable issue; provided also, that a strict guard be kept upon many particulars which are apt to

to destroy proceedings; chiefly against the admission of a sort of Artists, who finding this new way *unshrines their Grecian Idol*; will be visiting and censuring, and interposing such insinuations, as, if hearkned to, shall frustrate the most hopeful endeavors.

These carefully withheld, be sure to excuse the sick from over great and busie talkers, offerers of casual, trifling Medicines, sad, sighing, and dejected visitants; to withold all unkindness; gently perswading from all rash adventures upon wine; unusual doubtfull diet, hot waters, eagerness for drink, and too much thoughtfullness; but by friendliness, keep them in all quietness, and hopefullness, without any the *least* shew of fearing their dissolution; which with (what else prudence, upon the place may advise) heedfully observed. Hardly could any distemper resist this powerfull way of Physick: It being for want of *wisdom*, as much in *sickness* as in

in *health*, that the *dayes of man*, are frequently shortned.

And which I thus particularly have urged, being earnestly desirous to infuse such thoughts into all those who either for themselves, or others, ingage in this way, as may preserve unto them the full and compleate benefit of my Medicines, without being deprived thereof by any *error*, *weakness*, *subtilty*, *willfullness*, or *superstition of Visitants or attendants*; through which the sick, frequently, and dangerously suffer.

Withall, I conceive it very requisite, that two at least of the *neareſt Relations to the sick:* be fully satisfied of the safety and hopefullness of this way, before any the least proceeding be therein; without which there can never be any comfortable perseverance, nor good success to be expected.

And now that I have thus cautioned my observers; I conceive it requisite to represent unto them the manifold

fold troubles, hazzards and dangers, from which by this new discovery (in times of sickness they are delivered; together with the important Reasons which induced me finally to reject all those disturbers mentioned in the Title; not without some hope, in time, of seeing them also excluded out of all practise, to the perpetual security, ease, and quiet of all Patients whatsoever.

As first Glisters.

Which how innocent and harmless soever they are deemed, are nevertheless attended with more trouble and danger then is considered; for besides their pressing over-hard upon the modesty of the more bashfull natures, and so disturbing their mindes, by the odd position and distastfull handling of the body: They also expose very much to the taking and increasing of Colds; and exceedingly disorder, when sleep and quietness are most desirable. But how they amaze with

fears

fears, when they one after another work not at all; as often it befalls to extream prejudice, and how dreadful ly they affright when they work too much; As sometimes they do to greate extremity, and deserves serious consideration: especially since in their mildest working, the state of the body and distemper may be such, as they may prove no less than mortal, by diverting and withdrawing the spirits from their more needfull combating the venomous cause of the disease, to this needless operation; and consequently leaving nature destitute in her greatest conflict and extremity; nor is the very manual part, how slight soever the most make of it altogether free, from the most feared effect, it having been known, where a small error in the hand administring, hath occasioned an incurable ulcer, as also hath done the breaking of the pipe, that could never be gotten out of the body so long as life continued; And therefore all circum-

cumstances duly weighed, it must be deemed a very great advantage to understand the use of such Medicines as bring an absolute freedom from all those troubles, hazzards, and mortal inconveniencies.

After Glisters; the next sore afflicter of the Sick is Generaly.

Bleeding.

A practise, not so frequent in former, as in later times, and both highly commended, and deeply condemned, by persons equally learned; so that in this, their trumpet gives an uncertain sound; and some who are famous upon record, esteemed it the most proper work of worthy Physitians to rectifie rather than draw and wast it in times of sickness, when nature most needeth its assistance; of which cautious judgment also seems the *Chineses* and *Banian* Physitians. But later Artists and operators are at that pass, as if they made little

little more of it, than drawing of their breaths, and so they smoothly term it, but breathing of a vein, though with their favour, it be not so easily recruited; And besides that, the sad bleeders many times breath their last by it, or sink, and fall soon after it.

And truly, though those who usually order it, seldom make the observation, yet for the most part the persons concerned and their Relations, cast but a dismal eye thereupon, and address themselves thereunto with much dismay and trembling, (oftentimes swooning away under the bleeders hands) as a thing of much uncertainty, and overmuch danger, the event frequently so proving, not any one proceeding in Physick being more complained of, nor any whereunto the failing of Patients is more imputed, and that with Justice too; for what worse can befall afflicted Patients, over-born, and oppressed with the vilent assaults of venemous Distempers, than

than to have their main forces, their Spirits drawn off from making those needful defences, whereunto by nature they are assigned; and upon which it most dependeth for her preservation.

And what wonder is it, if soon after a little flattery and shaddow of relief, sudden dejections immediatly follow, and sickness (upon nature thus betrayed) prevail beyond all possibility of recovery, as, were Records kept thereof, would be sadly seen in every weeks experience.

And as it is but small relief, to shew how many recover after bleeding, the course in it self being so hazzardous, and often mortal; so, as little comfort it is to shew the ill or rather odd colours of the cooled and congealed blood, which is known to be but falacious trifling, to amuse bewailing and disconsolate Relations; neither goodness nor badness, being at all ascertained thereby.

And be it how it will, is generally the best friend the body hath, and therefore never to be seperated; nor indeed is ever needfull where such Medicines are in readiness, as are effectually qualified for extinguishing the venomous causes of Diseases; and for purifying and rectifying, both of the blood and spirits, wherein cheifly consisteth the worth or ability, of Judicious Physitians, and the reality and excellency of prevalent Medicines.

And without which, upon every exigence, there is such hurrying, starting and puthering, one while with a glister, then with bleeding, sometimes the Arm, the Tongue, or other parts; and these suddenly again repeated, to the extream affrightment of the afflicted Patient, and all the drooping Relations; and all this upon meer casual uncertain Grounds, as to what the issue may be, or whether conducing to life or death; a hazzard of a strange nature, for Patients to adventure

ture, the parting with, and loss both of their blood and spirits, (upon which death so often follows) when the Physician runs none at all, no not so much as of his fees: *Secundum Artem*, excusing even to the utmost scruple of reputation, though hardly of conscience; which possibly may yet often suggest, that they ought to have been provided, and to have plyed those, who so highly trusted them, with such really powerfull and benign Medicines, as they cannot but have heard, and been assured to have discharged the most violent venemous Distempers, without this unmercifull experiment of bleeding; which also in the very action, through a small miscarriage in the hand, pricking a nerve, hath lost the use of an arm or hand, and sometimes through an ensuing Gangreene proved utterly destructive.

Why therefore, all these particulars considered, this bleeding or bloody practise, should longer continue in re-

pute, especially since so pregnant instances, are so generally discoursed, *viz.* That after the many times bleeding of some persons; the last fits of their Distempers, immediatly before death, were (without any mitigation, by all that wast of Blood, as vehement and rigorous, as in any time of their sickness; which instances, in reason ought to remind every conscionable Physitian, and every prudent Patient of this important truth; That it is not, this uncertain and uncomfortable course of bleeding, but the reality of kindly and powerfull Medicines, (that under God) is most hopefully to be relied on, for cure in all extremities.

After Bleeding, in the usual way, soon followeth,

Purging.

But very ill deserving that plausible Title; most of that mass of filthy matter which it forceth out of the body

body being made by its own venemous qualities, and so in former times was deemed *more* an enemy than a friend in all its loosening operations, as working meerly by violence, and by disturbance of nature; and that, much alike upon the healthy as upon the sick, and so could not be said to work upon the Disease directly, but at random upon the body, and most often to its prejudice.

Advising accordingly, that for discharging of crudities, (the causers of many diseases) recourse should be had to a moderate Exercise and Recreation, rather than to purgative Medicines; and this, because not only of their painfulness (their efficacy being contrary to nature, and for the most part venemous) but also for that they are apt to root their poysonous qualities in the body, and withall divert and draw away from the members those kindly juices, which the powers of Nature require for their nourish-

ment and subsistance; yea and the vital spirits also, which maintain and comfort life.

Thus hath this mischievous loosening way of Physick been frequently and rationally condemned. But if this be not thought sufficient to extinguish its unhappy use, let but every one concerned refer to their own observation, and without partiality note with what uncertainty these looseners perform their office.

As sometimes when but three or four stooles are only expected, eight, ten, nay twenty are given; and those frequently with so much loathing to the taste, offensive nastiness to the nostril, and to the brain, of Patients and all about them, as also with such extremity of pains and gripings as are most intollerable. Other times give never so many Potions, Pills, powders, Boluses or Electuaries, of these loosening qualities, yet shall they not work at all, to the terror of both Physitian and

and Patient, though otherwhiles run out into such violences, as are never stayed, but with the death of the taker.

And when working most kindly, and never so much ugly odd coloured-stuff carried out, yet the Disease not one jot abated, though the Patient be thereby extreamly weakned, scarce able to stand; the body also dreyned and robbed of almost all its radical moysture, becomes much more apt to obstinate obstructions, and so necessarily calls for more of such-like miserable helpers, which by frequent use pervert the best constitution, sow the seed of new Diseases, and confound the whole course of Nature; and from whence arise Scurvies, Dropsies, Jaundies, Agues, Worms, Convulsions, and all manner of Diseases.

And yet, that this should be continued in perpetual Practise upon so very many and great disadvantages, perplexities and dangers meerly upon un-

certainty, and be justified by practisers, be the event never so sad and dismal; this indeed is very mysterious, and too too like the mystery of———

For who now adays remains so ignorant, as not to know that *Disease* is a more lively active thing, than to reside amongst such muddy matter as these purgers can possibly reach; being indeed of a more *sprightly and subtil nature*, than to be discovered by the eye, hand, or knife of the most skilfull Anatomists, and only liable to the Disquisition of Reason, and an ingenuous intimate conception; and so not to be attempted by such blusterers, but by Medicines issuing from the same *Rational fountain*; such, as by their efficacious friendliness to nature, with quietness and safety, extinguish venomes, and enable her in all her faculties, towards the clear discharge of all Distempers, and the relicts thereof.

And such, being to be had, and all-

ways

ways plentiously in readiness; as herein appeareth, one would think it should not be difficult to perswade Physitians, or at least, Patients to make an exchange, where the differences of operation, and hopefulness of cure, are so plainly manifest.

Now, if purging (as they call it) be thus justly chargeable with so many evils and mischiefs, what can be said in behalf of,

Vomiting.

The most Rugged, Churlish and Cruel of Physicks; tearing and rending, and torturing both stomack, bowels, heart, brain, lungs, and throat in so hydeous a manner, as hardly any corporal punishment can be imagin'd to exceed it in pain or misery.

And yet though often reiterated, as frequently befalls in many distempers to intollerable torment, is nevertheless so uncertain in its effects, as

that

that no relief, with any certainty can be promised thereby, but fills distressed Patients one while with distracting fears, when it worketh not, and when it doth, with greater fears of working too much; There being sad examples of both, *viz.* where they have stayed in the body without any expected operation, and so destroyed the Patient; and also where their working hath been so violent, and so continual, as hath never ceased, but with the expiration of the sick.

And where these extreams have not been, yet the failing of both men, women, and children, is so frequently ascribed to vomits, that it's wonderfull they are not excluded quite out of all use and Practise.

Besides, where minerals are the main Agents in this unhappy work, it is incredible how mischievous their present tortures, and after worse inconveniencies have proved, conveying and entailing most horrid pains,

and

and distempers, from Generation to Generation, to all posterity, without hope of remedy; which, though in process of time, are adjudged to proceed either from the Scurvy, or foul-disease; and to end in Consumptions or Kings-evil; yet driving the inquiry back to its root, Generally it hath been found that the original cause hath much more justly belonged to unwholsom Purgers, or Vomiters taken in Physick.

And when with their violence, they have thrown up never so great a quantity of ugly Ropy-stuff, which is often shewed to Patients and Friends, as if now the Disease must needs be wrought upon, and neer its extirpation, it truly proveth no more, but the venemous nature of the Medicine; The Disease for the most part rather advancing than retreating, and receiving rather an addition of strength than any mitigation, from such mischievous helpers.

Seeing

Seeing then, that thus it is with vomits in general, though sometimes a desirable effect may follow; yet since whatever they do, they do it not through any benignity, but by disturbance, and the consequence being certainly dangerous, why should so troublesome a mischief-working-operation, be any longer retained in practise, or be imposed as necessary upon distressed Patients in time of sickness? and not rather gladly be remitted, for such truly-vertuous Medicines, as through their powerfull friendliness to Humane Nature, being taken into the body, perform with ease and safety, only what the present necessity of the body requireth; so as if the Disease be such as needeth the emptying of the stomach, throweth up, or carrieth downwards, so much, and no more but what is requisite for promoting the most speedy recovery, without any possibility of any after-inconvenience, as hath been the constant prevalence

valence of those real Medicines herein proposed, and in reason merits the serious thoughts of the ingenious, before they are farther ingaged in ways so uncertain and dangerous, though of never so long continuance.

The next prescription in Physick is commonly,

Sweating.

Which is attempted, either with the vulgar Waters, Powders, and Electuaries, or else with mineral preparations; and had it not been for the known uncertainty and deficiency of the former, doubtless no recourse had been into the latter.

Which instead of proving a sure help in time of need, have generally treated the distressed with like adulation, as hers, who cut the locks or struck a nail into the Temple, frequently out-sweating all the powers of Nature, or running out madly into

saliva-

salivation or perpetual spitting, which are the ordinary extravagant effects of Quicksilver and Antimony, though under the most boasted preparations, and whereof there are so many sad stories, as need a veil to cover their mischievous treacheries, and are more than enough, if but a little hearkned after, to induce all rational persons, for ever to renounce, both the Giving, and the Taking of them into their bodies upon any occasion whatsoever.

Yet if there be any, who nevertheless, will still retain a confidence of the safety of their preparations, see them take them themselves before you take them, and then you have some assurance for your great adventure.

But for me, who deem it irrational, that any thing should be given to the sick, which is not safe and good for the healthfull; and who am undoubtedly assured that there are Medicines as securely to be used in all Cases as milk

to

to children, which yet in the most desperate cases are full as speedy, as ever was pretended from those, so extreamly hazzardous and dangerous Minerals; and that too with little or no sweating at all, but ever without exhausting the Spirits, drying, or binding of the body, or any other after-inconveniencies; having always in readiness plenty of such, and approved for such by constant performances. I hope I may pass without blame, though I retain my judgement, and press thus earnestly for an exchange, where the advantage on every side is so manifestly weighty and material.

The next sore troubler of the sick, are *vesicatories*, or raisers of small and great,

Blisters.

By irksom fretting, if not venemous blaisters; sometimes, flaying off all the skin from the backs, otherwhiles the shoulders, legs, or wrists, the neck, head,

head, *&c.* to extream torments, especially when those raw places are rub'd and irritated; for diversion of venemous inflammations (as is ever pretended) Hideous Curses and Execrations, having been noted the dreadfull effects of such cruelties; of which kind also are the use of cupping-glasses, drawing of silk through the neck-skin; leeches, and issues; all full of pain, hazzard, and danger, and as the event proveth, frequently fruitless, as to the removall of any distemper; and are wholly needless where *real Medicines* are in being; and must henceforth be accompted the more intollerable, since it is known, so many notable cures, have been performed without any such tiresome assistants, solely by such Medicines.

Then for cutting off the Hair, Caping and plaistering the Head, wrapping it with sheeps or Lambs lungs; they are all most troublesom operations, seldom proving succesfull, either in consumpti-

sumptions, for removal of inveterate pains, or release of frenzies, for which ends they are most used, but might happily be ever spared in lieu of safe and powerfull Medicines.

And so also were it happy, if Patients in like manner, were finally rid of,

Opium.

Let what will be said of its several rectifications; for whether it be used in the Ladanum or otherwise; the event is oftentimes so sudden and so unexpected, and so unavoidably dangerous, that the knowledge of its aptness to miscarry (as it hath wofully done with divers) is more than enough to make every dispenser of it to tremble, during the whole time it is in the Patients Body; and therefore in reason should gladly be left and abandoned for ever, having never since I have been furnished with the medicines herein specified, though in the most

violent raging Distempers seen any occasion for the use of such critical helpers, that in stead of rest and sleep, like treacherous flatterers, stroak and stab, and give death it self in the same instant to the horror and amazement, both of Physitians and bewailing Relations.

Which by truly good, and real Medicines might securely be avoyded; such by their efficacious prevalence against the venome of the Distemper, in short time, not failing to introduce an un-enforced, well-proportion'd sleep; not only voyd of all possibillity of danger: but without sickishnes upon waking, after-dotages, weaknes of the nerves, or any dispiriting of the animal faculties, nor followed by Palsies or Apoplexies, the frequent issues of Opiumated Medicines.

And therefore, though I am far from wishing so much evil to practisers with *Opium*, that every of them should be obliged

liged to take the same quantity which at any time they prescribe (which yet is one of the Rules I alwaies bind my self to, in whatsoever I advise) yet I do heartily wish that the whole old method of Physick, aforementioned, in all the particulars of Glisters, Bleedings, Purgings, Vomitings, Sweatings by Minerals, Issues, Cuppings, Blisterings, &c. were all so well and throughly Opiated, stupified, and laid a sleep for ever, that they might never more rise again in Reputation with Physitians; or evermore be readmitted by distressed Patients, to their certain torment, danger, and intollerable affliction.

But that both, out of a most powerfull ingenuity, (which most good consciences are full fraught withal) and out of a deep sense of the manifold mischiefs incident to that way, would freely and totally forsake them all, and exchange them for the use of such True and Real Helpers, as

are known to perform the utmost in all cases can be expected from Medicine, and that, with so much mildness and safety, as disturbs not, nor hazzards, the weakest in their operations.

Let not *Science* then, falsely so called, which but vainly puffeth up, so far triumph over reason and natural affection; as to produce an obstinate persistence in these cruel and dangerous treatments of the sick; but rather be ye easily perswaded to use all kindness and tender compassion towards all that so highly trust you in the distressed times of sickness; and to give your selves no rest, until by your continual studies and labours, you have so reduced and meliorated the whole course of Physick and Practise, that it may be truly affirmed, you are mercifull; as your heavenly Father is mercifull.

The time of sickness being indeed a dismal time, whether considered in the anxious or painfull sufferings of the sick; or in the perplexed griefs, and

cares

cares of sad, yea almost distracted Relations.

And wherewith Practisers of later times have seemed to be very much affected. One sort sadly bewailing, the untimely falling of many, by gross, painfull, and perrillous Physick. And others as sorely lamenting, the woefull effects of virulent and mineral preparations, but have not as yet been so happy as to establish more kindly and powerfull in their room.

Which, as the only work, I have long time mainly intended, and by a more certain guide than guesses of Philosophy; escaping their *Scylla* on the one hand, and their *Charybdis* on the other; have through Gods goodness produced, and upon constant proofs established a Physick neither impotent nor virulent; neither troublesom nor dangerous, but such as through its benignity, and power, avoids all the evils, and brings all the good with it, which in reason

can be hoped for in times of sickness; and shall therefore here propose their qualities, as a sure touchstone for all Physick in general; that so the Medicines which I present in this discourse, as *Physick for Families*, may by these marks be known from all other; and that, Medicines which are real, may henceforth be easily distinguished, from such as are not to be trusted to in times of sickness.

The Marks and Characters of Real Medicines, being as followeth.

I. *Mark.*

That every Benign real Medicine, fit for the sublimity of Humane Nature, ought not to be gross, but liquid, transparent, pure, and pleasant, for avoiding all trouble and stress in the digesture, or burthensom settlement in the coats, films and crevises of the stomach: And withall to be so power-

full

full as to subdue the most violent venemous Distempers: and yet so friendly that the weakest women, and smallest children, may securely partake thereof without hazzard; And for assurance that they are such, the prescriber if desired is to take as much himself, as at any time he prescribeth.

The II. *Mark.*

That all kindly real Medicines, ought to be so qualified; that if taken by men, women or children in Health, shall no ways move their bodies, but nourish and revive them. But if by any in sickness, the same quantity, shall either bind, or loosen, vomit or stay vomiting, sweat, or restrain what's excessive; give kindly and safe sleep, or keep waking, as the instant necessity of the body requireth, and of themselves perfect recovery; without Purgers, Vomiters, Bleedings, Issues, Glisters, Opium, Antimony,

Quicksilver, or any other hazardous disturbers in times of sickness; there being no reason to allow those for real Medicines, whose property it is to work alike upon the healthfull as upon the sick; or which bringeth so much trouble and torment with it; as most cruelly addeth affliction to affliction.

The III. *and last Mark.*

That truly good and efficacious Medicines, ought not to be perishable preparations; but such as close stopt, shall hold good for years in all Climates, without any diminution of their vertues, or deficiency in their performances: and so never fail those who at Sea or Land, near or far off depend upon them in their occasions and necessities.

These are the sole *undeceiving Marks*; which I propose for proof *of All real Medicines*; and which cannot be

be denied to be sufficient, by any the most cavilling Artists whomsoever.

All they have ever said, being, that it is impossible for Art, to produce Medicines so qualified; which only sheweth *they* never took *their aim* aright in contemplating the *sublimity of Humane Nature*, or ever admitted a conception *how to contrive Medicines, suitable to so refin'd a Being*, nor ever *exercised their pallats in the choise or mixture of Materials*, to enable them for such productions, *priding* themselves rather to be thought skilfull in the nicities of Urines; curiosities of Pulses, criticismes of Anatomy; scrupulous differences, and flashy *titles* of diseases, as also of Medicines; prompt and ready in trifling terms, notions, and contrarieties of opinions in Philosophy and Chymistry, in all the tuggings and contendings about the four; the three and the five principles; in all the fineries of Atoms; nice speculations of Fermenation, Circulation, Sanguifica-

guification, and Chylification; the state of the moon and position of the Stars, critical days, climacterical years, superstitious Diagnosticks, and terrifying prognosticks; whilst *conception*, *judgment*, and *memory* are even stifled with these Airy but foggy vapours; no marvel, if usefull coggitations are never entertained, nor any inclination towards new discoveries; or if any, that they are presently mis-led, by Opium, Antimony, and Quicksilver; for *Tradition*, they will follow, though after much boasting, they shew little better, than those common Chymical preparations, *Mercurius Dulcis*, *Crocus Metallorum*, *Antimonium Diaphoreticum*, *Bezoarticum minerale*, or the like, worn out of all repute in Practise.

If they affirm them to be better, see them, as is said, take the quantity they prescribe, and that they depend upon them solely, for cure from the beginning to the ending of a sickness, without Purgers,

gers, Vomiters, Bleedings, *&c.* or conclude their boasting to be but vain, and their drops or medicines, not of that real vertue which this discourse solely intends; for such there are, let beevish Artists say what they will to the contrary.

And such as by constant experience of many years daily performances, have approved their vertues every way answerable to the Marks and Characters of Real Medicines, at no time ever needing any assistance from any part of the forementioned Disturbers.

Nor did I ever discourse with any person, touching any pains, or tortures, weakness, disorder, or inflammations, &c. they or their relations were afflicted with; though never so strange, unknown, or obscure to Art or Arts-men, But I apprehended a possibility of Help and Recovery by these Medicines, if Patients would but give time proportionable, avoid all

new

new councels, and firmly adhere unto directions.

With very much satisfaction therefore for what they have performed, and assured confidence of future good successes in behalf o distressed Patients.

I shall here, for their clearer information set forth their particula titles, vertues, and uses, As follo loweth.

1. *Refugium vitæ.*

Exceeding behovefull and preva lent, in all sudden frightfull and con fus'd Distempers, afflicting either th head, the breast, the stomach, bowels mother or any other parts of the bo dy, with or without vomiting, loo nes, Gripings, to be given with conf dence, one, two, or three spoonful to children; And from six to twelv spoonfulls to those of years; And a three hours may be repeated (or th lik

ike quantity again taken) or some-vhat sooner, if violent necessity re-quireth; And so to be continued as ong as there is occasion, warm or cold, ay or night: And in Colds, Surfets, gues, Feavers, Convulsions, &c. is of ngular use, at 8 *s.* per Pint.

2. *Sanguis vitæ.*

In all distempers of the Stomach nd bowels: Gripings in the Guts, urfets, Vomitings, young Agues, new eavers; the first illness, or fears of estilence, Small Pox, Meazils; and n such cases to be well heated: the ose (or quantity) from four to twelve oonfulls, yea to six ounces, if need equire, and is most proper to the ronger constitutions, at the Pint, 2. *s.*

3. *Adjutrix vitæ.*

For appetite and digesture, a plea-ng cordial for all times; best between meals;

meals; is good also in any spoon-meat, or in milk, against Consumptions; at 2 *s.* the pinte.

4. *Vis vitæ.*

For Scurvy, Dropsie, Spleen, Wind, Gravel, Strangury, Stoppage of water, or natural course, or in swellings from thence, or other swellings: the Dose from two to six ounces, at four hours may be repeated, and continued till occasion cease; also may be usefully taken for prevention of such distempers, and for conservation of Health Strength and Chearfullness; at 3 *s.* the pint.

5. *Succus vitæ.*

For Convulsions, Palsies, Falling sickness, Mother-fits, &c. The dose from two to four and six ounces; and where danger much threatens, to be mixt, half this and half *Refugium* and in dull mistiness of the eyes to be mix

mixt with a fourth part of *Ignis*, at two hours may be repeated; the Succus is 5 *s.* 4 *d.* the pint.

6. *Lac vitæ.*

For Rickets, Worms, Green-sickness; Diseases of the Mother, and weakness or sickishness of the Stomach: the dose is from one, to two, three and four ounces; at four hours may be repeated, and to be continued till occasion cease; the price is 5 *s.* 4 *d.* the pint.

7. *Radix vitæ.*

In Coughs, shortness of breath, vomiting, looseness, gripings, pains in the head or stomach: Also in Fevers, Agues, Pestilence, or any occasion with or without Feavers; may be safely and successfully taken all day, though out of bed; when *Salus* or *Vindex*, and the like, are ever best in bed: whereas this

this may be taken in great or small quantity day or night: the dose is from two to four, and six ounces, or less (as to be sipt on continually) or greater, as cause requireth: the largest quantity may be repeated at two hours, and continued as long as there is occasion: sore eyes may be dabled with it; itchy parts scratcht to blood with it: swoln raging parts bathed or stroakt with it, and sore mouthes, tongues, or throats continually moystned therewith, young or old, and all to great advantage, securely; (note that three small usual spoonfulls are throughout this discourse deemed an ounce.)

8. *Nutrix vitæ.*

For Consumptions, Defluxions, a great strengthener; also may be familiarly used day or night for prevention of those infirmities, which is the best way of using them; it being abundantly better to be before, than eve

so little behind hand with any infirmity or distemper: The dose, from two to four or six ounces, at three hours time may be repeated and continued as long as there is occasion: at 8 *s.* the pint.

9. *Salus vitæ.*

For all difficult cases; infectious, Feverish, Aguish, Pestilential, or dangerous; in small Pox, Meazels, Agues of all kinds: with Vomitings, looseness though to blood; gripings, virulent scaldings, or Itchings, sore mouth, tongue, or throat, violent headache, cough, toothache, with or without swellings, in numness and defect of the nerves, and in the Gout: The dose from a spoonful to the youngest child, to two, four, or six ounces; to those of years, best in bed, and at two or three hours may be repeated, and continued as long as there is occasion: and the more violently hot any fit, or Patient

is young or old, the more they are to be followed therewith, and with the larger quantities; and this to be noted as a rule with every one of the Medicines in all cases, as a special mark of their peculiar excellency, at the pinte 8 *s.*

10. *Medulla vitæ.*

For wastings and all weakness, especially in fears of miscarriage; and then to take two spoonfulls every morning in a mess of oatmeal and milk, and every afternoon five spoonfulls of Radix; which together dayly so used are a very sure preservative against that great inconvenience: It is also of singular efficacy against Consumptions, with or without Feavers; with milk from the Cow, or warm'd, nothing is more pleasant or more strengthening, and may be safely taken by it self at all times for weakness of the back, from two to four ounces; at 12 *s.* the pinte.

11. *Deli-*

11. *Deliciæ vitæ.*

Againſt ſadneſs and melancholly, a great reviver, and though the doſe be from two to four ounces, yet half a ſpoonfull held in the mouth a while, and after ſwallowed, generally makes ſo greate a chearfullneſs in the moſt indiſpoſed and dejected, as hath been admired (but is beſt put upon thoſe that need it, with no farther pretenſion but as an ordinary Cordial;) the iſſue only being obſervable; and where frequently uſed, alters from a ſad and drooping conſtitution, to what is lively and delightfull: at 20 *s.* the pinte.

12. *Stella vitæ.*

Very powerfull in ſwoonings; and all extremities; alſo for extinguiſhing purulent inflammations in any part of the body, ariſing from impure venereous cauſes: The doſe from one to

two, three, or four ounces; as to the amazement of some Artists, and observers, hath with safety and wonderful success been daily taken by divers and, so used, hath been also very prevalent in Pleuritick shortness of breath in violent vomitings, Loosenesses, gripings in the guts, stopping of the stomach, stopping of the urine and strangury, in the stone and gravel; violent Coughs, and toughness of flegme, wit bruises and feebleness in the joynts an knees; and though very hot and hig in Spirit, yet is so safe, innocent, an powerfull, that sore tongues and i flamed throats have been extinguishe in a night, by plentiful taking thereo and smallest children and weakest w men partake of it to great advantag the price is 12 *s.* the pinte.

13. *Ignis vitæ.*

Exceeding high in spirit, and of s gular use in Lethargies, vertigo swi

wiming of the head, dulneſs of ſight, nd even to wonder, in violent eadach, and inflammation of the yes, with or without ſwellings; The oſe a drop, two or three, to be held while in the mouth, and forcing it up nto the head, and then ſwallowing it; being alſo a great Cordial; and to e repeated three or four times with-ut intermiſſion, and after this ſort of-en in the day, at bed-time, or in the ight; minding, the more violent or bſtinate the diſtemper, alwaies the ore to be plyed: for children and ch as cannot well take it alone, it is be given half *Ignis*, and half *Deliciæ itæ*, and to be uſed as afore is ſaid: the rice is 16 *s.* the pinte.

14. *Flos vitæ.*

Fortifying the Breaſt, the Brain, and emory, a recreative and refreſhing ordial; a great releiver in buſineſs, & eful at all times: the doſe from two

four ounces, and may be repeated at three hours, and continued as long as there is occasion: The price is 3 *s.* the pinte.

15. *Elixir vitæ.*

For qualifying the blood, sharpness of urine, and of virulent ulcerating humours; and vehement sharp pains in the body: The dose from two, to four and six ounces; at three hours time may be repeated, and should be constantly continued till occasion ceases: The price is 3 *s.* the pinte.

16. *Vita vitæ.*

A general and powerful fortifier of all the Natural, Vital, and Animal faculties; and singularly useful in all cases where there appeareth either deficiency in breathing or dejection in spirits: The dose from one, to two, three, or four ounces; and after three hours

hours may be repeated, and continued as occasion inviteth: at 10 *s.* the pinte.

These, though at first assigned only formaintenance of health; or speedy relief in the first assaults of sickness.

Yet through the course of time, by their constant and thorow performances in very dangerous cases; have gained so much esteem, as in great difficulties to be solely depended on, to very great content and satisfaction.

But where diseases persist in obstinacies; a necessity enforceth to have recourse to those which are justly to be accounted as the main guard, for their powerful efficacy in subduing and extinguishing the most venemous, violent and inveterate causes of disases. Which are as followeth.

17. *Vita Naturæ.*

In Feverish Aguish Distempers, accompanied with Jaundies, faintness,

wind, or crudities. Or in those distempers not feaverish; Also in violent Headache, Toothach, with or without swellings; and when stoppages fills the head with roving fancies, and restlessness. The dose from two, three, four, to six ounces; at six hours time may be repeated, and continued as long as there is occasion, Best a little warm'd, and in bed, as also all that follow to number 32. The price is 9 *d.* the ounce.

18. *Coronæ Naturæ.*

In sighings, or extream pensiveness, with or without Fevers, Agues, Pestilence. The dose from one, to two, three, or four ounces; at two hours time may be repeated, or continually sip a little and little; wonders have been done by it, Patients not deeming what they have taken, which is best; at 2 *s.* the ounce.

18. *Servus*

19. *Servus Naturæ.*

In Fevers, Agues, &c. with pain, and heavineſs of ſtomach. The doſe and uſe as numb. 17. at the ounce 9 *d.*

20. *Comes Naturæ.*

In all Feaveriſh caſes with loſs of appetite, or other faculties of the ſtomach. The doſe and uſe as Nu. 17. at the ounce 6 *d.*

21. *Ancilla Naturæ.*

In ſtoppages of the Stomach, Spleen, or Liver, with or without Feavers, Agues, &c. The doſe and uſe as Nu. 17. at the ounce 1 *s.*

22. *Latex Naturæ.*

In Feavers, Agues, Hectick-Feavers, &c. where Nature fails, and fleſh abates

abates. The dose and use as that of Nu. 17. at the ounce 1 *s.*

23. *Vindex Naturæ.*

In highest Feavers, Pestilence, Tertian or quartane Agues, Vomitings, bloody-fluxes, pains in the Head, restlessness, Gout, Small-Pox, Meazels; and where there is often and tedious provocation with little or no evacuation downwards; or in any other violent or Contagious Distempers: As also for furthering of Child-birth with safety. The dose from one spoonful to three to Children, to those of years from two, to three, and four ounces, at three hours may be repeated and continued whilst there is occasion; except where its taste is grown offensive; and then to be supplied either by *Vita Naturæ*, or *Clavis*: *Corona*, or *Athleta*. The price is 9 *d.* the ounce.

24. *Anima*

24. *Anima Naturæ.*

In Hectick Feavers, Consumptions, weakness of the nerves and animal spirits. The dose from one, to two, three and four ounces, at three hours time may be repeated and continued as cause requires, at the ounce 1 *s.*

25. *Athleta Natura.*

In fainting fits, shortness of breath, violent thirst, Pestilence, Gout, Feavers, Agues, Vomiting, Looseness Gripings in the Guts. The dose from two, to three, or four ounces; at two hours time may be repeated and continued as long as there is occasion at the ounce 1 *s.*

26. *Flamma Naturæ.*

In Feavers, with Palsies, Apoplexies, Convulsions, pains in the head, &c.

The

The dose from one, to two or three spoonfulls to the younger; to others, from two to three or four ounces; at six hours may be repeated and continued as occasion requires; at the ounce 1 *s.* 3 *d.*

27. *Fermentum Naturæ.*

In Hypocondriack Melancholy, infirmities of the Reins and bladder, Strangury, &c. with or without Feavers, Agues, &c. The dose from two to three or four ounces; at the ounce 1 *s.*

28. *Clavis Naturæ.*

In Feavers, Agues, Pestilence, small-Pox, Meazels, with stuffing of the breast, Cough, Toughness of Flegme, Ptisick, Raspings of the Stomach, Collick, Distempers of the Mother, wind-Ruptures, Headache, or in those distempers without Feavers. The dose from two to three, and four ounces, at three

three hours time may be repeated and continued as there is occasion; at the ounce 9 *d.*

29. *Requies Naturæ.*

In Mother-fits, Vertigo's, Falling-sickness, Convulsions, Apoplexies, lightness of the head, weakness of the brain, with irregular motions, or wandring fancies, with or without Feavers, Agues, &c. The dose from one, two, to three or four ounces; at three hours time may be repeated, and continued as occasion needs; at the ounce 9 *d.*

30. *Lumen Naturæ.*

In the running Gout, Scurvy, or sharp Rheumatick pains, with or without Feavers, Agues, &c. The dose from two, three, to four ounces; at three hours may be repeated, and continued as long as there is occasion; at the ounce 1 *s.*

31. *Arcanum Naturæ.*

A Balsamick Cordial, to be sipt or taken with a liquorish-stick, in Consumptions or any distemper of the breast or Lungs, clammines of flegme, soreness of tongue or throat, with or without Feavers, Pleurisies, Quinsies, Pestilence, Small-Pox, or Frenzies; and to be continually so using it, day or night: Or to put a few drops into the mouthes of Children, to appease the violence of Thrushes, or other inflammations, and to ripen and loosen flegme; at the ounce *6 d.*

32. *Cathartico Naturæ.*

In impurity of the blood and oppression by crudities, with or without Feavers, Agues, &c. The dose from two, to three, or four ounces; after three hours may be repeated, and connued as there is occasion; at the ounce *9 d.*

33. *Vigor*

33. *Vigor Naturæ.*

A rectifier, quickner, and rowser of all the offices of the Body, and enabling them to seperate, shake off and to expell, whatsoever vexeth or tormenteth any part of the body, inward or outward, and very serviceable in the most obdurate cases, and in the most difficult times of cure. The dose from two, to three, and four ounces; at three hours time may be repeated, and continued as occasion requires. The price is the ounce 9 *d.*

These are the Medicines, which for their Benignity to Humane Nature, and their powerful efficacy in extinguishing the venemous causes of Diseases; I have found good cause to establish in place of all other Physick, or Physical proceedings whatsoever.

For whatever, long time hath vainly been imagined, in this warfare between Physick and distemper; we wrastle

wraſtle not meerly againſt groſs, corrupted, ſlymy matter, diſcoverable by the hand, knife, and eye, (ſuch) being but *effects*, not cauſes of Diſeaſes but againſt ſpiritfull, forcible, poyſonous, fiery vapours, which like cloſe-pent powder, rend and tear to force their paſſage through every crany, and faſtneſs of the parts; ſometimes ſettling and coroding one part, otherwhiles ſuffocating the vital and animal ſpirits, ever diſturbing, diſtorting, and diſabling every office of Nature, and violently bent to the total ſubverſion of life and happineſs; and are never truly diſcerned, but by an intellectual ingenious conception, nor ever to be ſubdued and exſtinguiſhed, by ſuch operators as diſturb, defile and depauperate Nature: But as afore is minded, by Medicines of like ingenious and intellectual conception, *ſpiritful* and *benign*; every way fitted to grapple with ſuch ſubtil and inflamed enemies. And unto the want whereof,

are

are justly to be attributed most of the miscarriages so apparently discernable, and so frequently complained of in Physick.

With these Medicines therefore, concurreth a rational and well-grounded hope, to reach and pluck down; the most aspiring venemous causes of Diseases; and finally to extinguish and extirpate them; and, as hath constantly been found, upon all occasions, where ever they have been engaged with prudence and requisite perseverance; And from my large experience of them (as afore is expres'd) can truly affirm, that I never knew the time when any the least harm could be ascribed to any of them: It being impossible, for such to hurt in any case (prudently used) or that in performance, they ever failed any reasonable expectation. And when objections against the possibility of such performances, as the Title page and the Marks import; testimony hath been

given (where for years they have been plentifully used) that they never found them to fail, what *Physick for Families*, promised on their behalf.

And all the frightfull aspersions, touching harm by their heat, or impotence from their mildness, or that they may comfort but not cure, or of throwing out the relicts after cure: And he like shiftings of envious Artsmen are all vanished, or butaccuse the aspersers of falsness and want of conscience.

So that, in reason, I need not be farther sollicitous to procure them either a right understanding, or due estimation of their vertues.

Yet knowing how strong the error still remains upon many understandings, that they seem even bewiched with the old perswasion, that in every sickness, there is no way but a necessity of undergoing all the usual, cruel, dangerous and mischievous wayes of purgings, vomitings, bleedings, issues, glisters,

glisters, blisters, opium, antimony, and quicksilver (as is said) for further conviction of this old and almost inveterate mistake. I shal here make recital of sundry fresh instances of cures: performed solely, by those medicines without any other assistance whatsoever.

Not that I intend to publish all I have in readiness, which being hundreds would swell this discourse to too great a bulk, and but cumber the memory of the Readers.

Therefore since a competency may be of greater use; and suffice to convince the unbiassed regarders of truth; I shall content my self in the recital of about half a hundred, as they depend in order with those formerly exhibited; and are as followeth.

As first,

183. One about fifty, over-heated, by over-going, and then suddenly drinking liberally the waters of *Chigwell*, and heating again by hasty return, and taking freely of cold milk

and beer mixt; was taken very ill in the midst of the night, slept yet restless, stretching and yawning, vehement thirst, burning, nauceating at stomach, and violent looseness. I sent him eight ounces of *Refugium vitæ*: to take one third present; as much two hours after, and the last two hours after that, which perfectly recovered him.

184. A woman about 30, taken with an extream vomiting and looseness, with gripings, so as life was hardly kept in her. The messengers fearing her death before their return; I sent nine ounces of *Refugium vitæ*, to take a third present, as much within an hour, and the last an hour after that: but if extremity continued to take it more speeedily; in three hours time she took it all, yet vomited still: then I sent her nine ounces of *Radix*, to take a third present, and the rest leisurely, as she saw cause: at night her vomiting and looseness stayed; she had some sleep, but at times sickish, and pain in her

her back; I ordered her white-wine posset-drink, & sometimes milk a quart boyld with a spoonfull of oatmeal, and strained as she liked: Then I sent her four ounces of *Vindex Naturæ*, to take one half at ten that night; and the rest before morning, she rested very well all night; but sent not to me till nine next night, which was a great error (for I should have ordered what had been fit for that day) then being sickish, and pain'd in her head and back, sent her four ounces more of *Vindex*, to take as the night before; at nine in the morning she let me know she slept well all night; her head and back well and thirst gon, yet sickish and no appetite; so I sent ten ounces of *Vis vitæ*, to take a third part every hour, to eat any spoonmeat, & to drink a little beer with a toste now and then at 9. at night was very well, had eaten, and no ill remain'd, but a little faintish; I sent her four ounces of *Succus*, mixt with an ounce of *Refugium*, to be

taken at thrice that night, which perfected her recovery: nor did all these particulars, and intercourses, cost more then 17 *s.* 6 *d.*

185. One about 25 years, extream ill by Surfet, pain'd in head, stomach, and bowels: in my absence was given him four ounces of *Stella*, well heated, which immediately recover'd him. He took as much home with him, in case of need; next day he was somewhat indisposed, but six ounces of *Radix* taken by six spoonfulls every three hours, settled him compleately.

186. One much us'd to these Medicines, having a child of two months old taken with Vomiting and Looseness, two ounces of *Vindex* by a spoonfull once in an hour and half, recovered it. Another of his of two years and a half, restless, still imputing it to his feeling a hair in his throat, I apprehending the disorder of the part, order'd three half ounces of *Refugium* to be given him, by a little and little, and so quieted him;

him: but being near three weeks after somewhat disordered, four ounces of *Salus* perfectly cured him. His wife also much afflicted with sharp pains in her head, back and stomach, with thirst, by occasion of colds and stoppages, by four ounces of *Salus*, one half at resting time, and the other part within the night, became perfectly well.

187. One within ten weeks of her time, afflicted with extream Gripings close to her stomach; at five in the evening, I sent her eight ounces of *Sanguis* to be taken at thrice, an hours distance; at ten next morning she was not better: Then she took two ounces of *Stella*, which about two had given her no ease: Then I sent her five ounces of *Refugium* to take a third part every hour, and heard nothing till two next day, because it exceedingly eased her pains, that she had slept well four hours at once, and eaten with good appetite and digesture

After a while she pickt upon a Lobster, and though she had twinges now and then, yet twas so like a longing, as was not to be opposed, so eating all the Lobster with eagerness; her Gripes returned with violence; upon which, at ten at night I ordered her four ounces of *Vindex*; half to be taken presently, the rest two hours after, or sooner if violence continued, which perfected the work; nor is it to concluded, that the first, or second or third prescription performed nothing, because she perceived no alteration to the better: For Medicines of this benign nature cannot but do good and a full part towards recovery, though through the obstinacy of the distemper it be not discerned: so that although the last seems to do the work, and to have all the praise; yet the last ought to thank the first, 2d. and 3d. & every part throughout a whole long sickness, for their prevailing daily and nightly by assistance: And of which

Patients

Patients ought to take notice, and not to censure this and that impatiently and passionately as useless and fruitless, to which their recovery may be as much indebted, as to that which gave it its first appearance; for things truly good and powerfull cannot but have good effect throughout the whole proceeding.

188. A young Child long distempered with a Convulsive Cough, and much wasted, by three ounces of *Succus vitæ*, and one ounce of *Refugium* mixt, and given by a spoonfull once in two hours: much better, and about a week after by the like quantity, became perfectly well.

And a new born Child of the same Mother, by two ounces of *Salus* was perfectly cured, both of vomiting and Looseness half a spoonfull, being given every hour.

189. On between fifty and sixty upon a Surfet in a strong Feaver, with vomiting, pains in head and stomach,

and

and restless: I sent him eight ounces of *Refugium*, to take that day every two hours nine spoonfulls; also six ounces of *Vindex*, half that night at resting time, and the other half, for the next night, after which he had eight ounces of *Radix* to use frequently a little and little, and so become perfectly well.

190. One of sixteen, for a full week in a high Fever, short cold fits, but long hot fits every day, extream weak and violently pain'd in her head, with grievous thirst: I order'd six ounces of *Vindex* for three nights, last (but if a fit appeared, one third part then to be given) also sixteen ounces of *Vis Vitæ*, to be taken by six spoonfulls, between breakfast, and dinner, and supper. And this proved her recovery.

191. A sucking Child, Grip'd and near unto Convulsion fits; the parents much greev'd because their children us'd to dye of that distemper; two ounces of *Succus* mixt with half an ounce

ounce of *Refugium* Recovered.

192. One about 35, long crazy, weak-head, ill-stomach, apt to looseness, and very thirsty; had been told by his Doctor, that he was inclind to a consumption, which much dismayed him: I ordered him threepintes of *Sanguis vitæ*, to be taken by four ounces between breakfast and dinner, and as much every day between dinner and supper, till all was spent, to leave Tobacco, not to drink any thing else between meals, to stop up his issue, and to be sure to eat breakfasts; two pintes more put him into a very chearfull and healthfull condition.

193. One about sixty, of an ill habit of body, a tedious journey, and bad accomodation, fell from one degree of illness to another, until it became a very violent Feaver; in which he continued long under much means of Physick, which no way abating but increasing, to his extream weakness and danger, I was desired to under take

take him so I sent him (being many miles from *London*) two pints of *Radix*, to take every hour all the day six spoonfulls; also two pints of *Salus* to be taken every night at resting time ten spoonfulls; and if a fit were feared or felt, then to take twelve spoonfulls, and during the fit to sip frequently the *Radix*, and in case of thirst to use white-wine posset plentifully at all times, upon taking these though he gathered strength; yet, he grew Humorous, and because his fits were not subdued he sends me word, twas not Cordials he looked for, but Medicines, that should rid him of his fits and Feaver: whereupon I blam'd the party who came between us, and had perswaded me to the underking, that he had given him no truer a description of my Medicines, besides their Cordial qualities: of their through extent and efficacy in extinguishing the venemous causes of Feavers and other diseases, and so (though desired) yet I refu-

refused to send him any more of my Medicines: But to convince him of his undervalluing of my Medicines, I sent him one of my Books, which soon cured him of his error; and not long after (by the plenteous taking of *vis Vitæ*, *Athleta Naturæ*, and *Refugium*, he was quit of his most tedious Distemper; which was thankfully acknowledged, with some blame upon himself, for being so capricious in his sickness.

194. One about thirty exceedingly affiicted with gripings and looseness, perfectly recovered by two half pints of *Sanguis vitæ*: the last of whichhad in it one ounce of *Stella vitæ*.

195. One about fifty, in a most violent Fever, with lightness of head, had been long under Physick, bled, purg'd vomited; he was not at whom where he long'd to be; and then was urged by a neer Relation to take my advice: I sent him eight ounces of *Radix*, to take as occasion required

in

in the Coach, and four ounces of *Vindex*: to take half at ten that night, and the rest three hours after; two days after, I was sent to for as much more of the *Vindex*; after which not hearing any thing for neer upon a month, I reckon'd he had left this life, when very much to my comfort I understood of his perfect recovery by those small quantities; but in conscience ought to have been informed sooner, nothing lying heavier at the heart than the dangerous uncertain state of Patients.

196. One about 35, pain'd all over with continual faintness and loss of appetite, by 22 ounces of *vis Vitæ*, taken by four ounces every fore, and afternoon till spent became perfectly well.

197. One about 25, extreamly ill with griping, vomitings, and looseness took from my hand four ounces of *Stella*, so parted hopefully, but came afterwards, and most thankfully acknow-

knowledged it was his recovery, and to his wonder as having us'd much means in vain, and almost dispaired: The distemper, being very mortall.

198. One who had Children apt to faintings, with lightness of the head, and stoppage in the breast: I ordered three ounces of *Salus.* four ounces of *Succus*, and two ounces of *Refugium* mixt; to be given last at night, or when ever any thing like a fit was feared, two, three, four, of six spoonfulls, as need required: A week after she came and gave Me thanks for the apparent good received.

199. A Child one year old troubled with vomitings, looseness and gripes cured by two ounces of *Salus* at first given by a spoonfull every hour, and after by *Radix*, so given for some days and nights.

200. Another Child of one year, long loose and much weakned, cured by the use of *Salus*, a spoonfull every two hours.

201.

201. One about thirty, quite spent and past all hope, with vomiting, griping and looseness; his friend sent for a pinte of *Sanguis*, which he drank in two hours time: and it so recovered him, as that next day he followed his occasion abroad as at other times without prejudice.

202. The same gentleman had two quarts of the same for another friend; which though in longer time, yet perfectly cured him.

203. Another of his friends far gone with vomiting of blood, gripes, and bloody-flux, by the use of a pinte of *Vindex*; and half a pinte of *Radix*, which he took in two days; then eight ounces of *Salus*, perfectly recovered, in somewhat less then four days time; This was attended with some envy from the Artist under whose care he was like to have faln. But his recovery was so wondred at by all, that there was no place for spight to express it self.

204. One

204. One about twenty, very much afflicted with griping and looseness, some miles out of *London*, I sent a pinte of *Refugium*, to take every three hours, nine spoonfulls; upon which, though she was better, yet the taste offended her; so I sent ten ounces of *Stella* to take at thrice, four hours distance, by which she became perfectly well.

205. One with child troubled with vomiting griping and looseness, I ordered eight ounces of *Salus*, to take one half at resting time; and if the distemper remained, as much three hours after that, or sooner if necessity did require; at five next afternoon, had been undisturb'd all night, vomiting gone, but looseness returned: then I ordered five ounces and half of *Vindex Naturæ*, half to be taken last at night, and the rest about morning, and to keep long in bed; also eight ounces of *Stella* for the morrow if need were two ounces at a time, and so repeat it at two hours

distance; by this means she was perfectly recovered, yet being bound for the Country, took with her eight ounces of *Salus* for security.

206. One in violent torment by griping, his friend gave him half a pint of *Stella*, injoyning him to take it all, and it immediately cured him, without any the least inconvenience following it.

207. One about thirty, who had been six weeks tormented with vomiting, griping, and looseness in three days by four ounces of *Vindex*: eight ounces of *Radix*, and six ounces of *Salus* found her self so well: as next day unadvisedly to venture abroad, took cold and so her gripes return'd; but within three days by six ounces of *Salus*, and twice ten ounces of *Stella*, she became well and hearty.

208. A young Gentlewoman nine or ten days troubled with a looseness, and extream thirst; I gave her six ounces of *Salus*, to take half last at night;

night, and the rest three hours after, and to use white-wine posset plentifully, next day was much better: then I gave seven ounces of *Radix*, to take six spoonfulls once in three hours, and to sip of it perpetually; and so perfected her recovery.

209. One about 26, violently griped with a looseness, and partly bloody flux: the first day she had eight ounces of *Sanguis*, to take half present, and half within four hours after, and then to give me notice; but it was thirty hours before I was sent to, in which time a glister by some advice had been given; but being very bad after it, even to vomiting, griping, and looseness, with continual sickishness; I was again sent to; whereupon I sent four ounces of *Stella*, to take in three hours time, next day her looseness and gripes eas'd, but sickishness remain'd; so I sent four ounces of *Radix*, which completed the work.

210. A young man about twenty,

feverish, stopt at stomach heavy, sleepy very faint, extream thirsty, and wasted; ordered one pint of *Sanguis*, to take every hour two ounces, and to use white-wine-posset plentifully; next day he was much better, yet weak and soreness within his throat; I sent one pint more of *Sanguis* to take as afore, before night he had 7 stools, yet still weak, and sore in throat; I sent four ounces of *Radix*, to sip on all night: one half he so sipt away, and was well and lightsome, and all this day, yet after somewhat loose, and sore in throat. then for night I gave three ounces of *Salus*, which perfected his recovery.

211. A young maid of sixteen troubled with gripes, looseness, thirst, and extreamly weakned: I sent four ounces of *Vindex Naturæ*, to take one third part present, and as much next hour, and the rest an hour after, and to use plenty of white-wine-posset; by which she recovered.

212

212. A youth of about sixteen, taken with a violent Feaver, pricking pains all over, numness in his thumbs and fingers; faintness in his legs, and extream thirsty; the first day his father had for him eight ounces of *Salus*, to take every half-hour three spoonfulls; next morne little alteration appear'd, and then I sent eight ounces more of *Salus* to be given as the former, and eight ounces of *Radix*; which to his Parents great joy, being their only child, perfectly recovered him.

213. One about thirty sorely afflicted with gripings and looseness, by taking twice four ounces of *Stella* in twelve hours time perfectly recovered.

214. One about 35, afflicted with an Ague, by taking twice eight ounces of *Stella*, in two dayes time perfectly recovered.

215. A young lad about 18, A servant in a family much used to my way of Phisick, falling extream ill, though

his master allowed him the very costliest and choysest of my Medicines, yet he amended very slowly, through a peculiar stupidity in his nature.

One of his kindred thereupon would needs bring a Physitian to see him, who (though then not at worst) told his friend twas in vain to give him any thing, there being no hope of life, tasted what the lad took, spake a little slightly of them, and so off he went, nevertheless, the master willing whatever it cost him to perform his duty; failed not day and night to ply him with whatsoever Medicines I judged most proper; before three weeks end through Gods goodness, he became perfectly well, strong and hearty; for this Physick is neither painfull, dangerous, nor weakning; which Artists should somewhat more mind, and not huff disdainfully, and discourage the sick and their relations, when under such powerful and such benigne Medicines as are not to be found in Books,

and

and not at all understood by them.

216. One between thirty and forty by heats and colds, surfeited unto a Feaver, with vomiting and griping, and restlesness, through various administrations of *Vindex*, *Radix*, *Refugium*, *Stella*, *Sanguis vitæ* and *Clavis*; yet do what we could with these again repeated we were at many difficulties & threatnings of death from the beginning to the end; It was about twelve days before recovery, gave us comfort and even then too, being one of much busines, & large acquaintance, he threw all far back again by over-much talking with his friends; but then timely bethinking himself, and some speedy helpers set all to rights, and with much joy crown'd our endeavours.

217. One extreamly molested with gripes without looseness, was cured by four ounces of *Refugium*.

218. One about thirty, by an oversweat, pain'd in his head and neck, and very Feverish: I ordered him four

ounces of *Refugium*, which much relieved him; but business forcing him abroad, all return'd; so next day I gave a quart of *Sanguis*, to take a quarter of a pinte well warm'd once in three hours; the next day being much better, he desired a quart more of the same to help if further need were; or to have in readiness for other occasions.

219. One pain'd very much in her breast and throat being about sixty, I ordered her eight ounces of *Sanguis*, and one ounce and half of *Refugium* mixt, to take half last that night, and the rest next night, both well heated, which being taken, but not well, I ordered the same again, upon which she was much amended, and desired a quart of the same to take as she had occasion.

220. One extreamly griped and loose, by a pinte of *Sanguis* taken well heated: at four times, three hours distance, perfectly recovered; and after this

this manner, doth this *Sanguis* generally perform in pretty strong bodies: and where distempers have not taken too deep root.

221. One extreamly tormented in her head: I ordered five ounces of *Refugium*; and one ounce & a half of *Sanguis vitæ*, to take three spoonfulls every hour, and to hold it long in the mouth before swallowing it, and so till it was spent, she took the like quantity once more, and was perfectly cured.

222. One about thirty, very much griped in the guts, cured by one draught of *Stella*, being four ounces.

223. Another about thirty, cured in like manner with four ounces of *Stella*, taken at once.

224. One about 20, in an extream Fever and vomiting ever thing was given; I ordered him four ounces of *Vindex*, but none stayed with him: next four ounces of *Stella*, to take two spoonfulls every half hour, this somewhat strengthened his stomach; then seven

seven ounces of *Salus*, to take by degrees all out by 9 next morning, which settled him, and rested well after it, so he had four ounces of *Arcanum*, to ripen and expectorate his flegm with which he was stuffed, and thereupon perfectly recover'd.

225. One about sixty, troubled with a hot running humour behind her ears: I sent her a pinte of *Vis vitæ*, to take four ounces every forenoon between breakfast and dinner, and the like every afternoon between dinner and Supper, till it were spent, and this helpt her.

226. Her daughter much pained in her stomach after meat: I sent her a quart of the same to be taken by nine spoonfulls at those times, and it recovered her.

227. One about 35, having perswaded divers to use my Medicines, with very acceptable success, being himself; now afflicted with an Ague, referred himself wholly to my care,

and

and sped so well, and with such expedition, That being to make a voyage to the *East-Indias*; He furnished himself with two large cases of my Medicines, and very much to his satisfaction as by a letter before his arrival there he gave me notice, for that in the latter part of his passage, he fell into a most threatning distemper, that mated all the means the ship afforded, unto which he submitted I suppose as unwilling to distaste the Artists aboard; but failing of help thereby, till it was almost quite too late, no one thinking he could recover. He betook himself to the use of my Medicines, and became so suddenly and so throughly well, as was to admiration, and which with some other good success occasioned him to be importunate for two more like cases by the first shipping: but his desires coming somewhat too late for the first; in good time before the next, he renew'd his desires by fresh letters; and I carefully furnish-

furnished him accordingly, it being very much to my contentment; to see how they dayly gain esteem with the ingenious both near and also far of.

228. One about 36, far off from *London*, in a most violent Feaver with thirst and restlessness, after long expectance of help from the best means the place afforded; A messenger is speeded to a friend, who instantly sends away the letter to me, and I speedily sent away the Messenger with a quart of *Salus*, with directions to take plenty of it day and night, it was speedily with him, and no sooner had he sight of it; but he sets it with all hast to his mouth, and takes down a good quantity; which he had no sooner done, but immediatly he found so sensible an alteration, both as to his heat and thirst, as was not imaginable; and so proceeding after the same rate, he became well suddenly, and perfectly hearty, really rejoycing with much thankfullness.

229.

229. One newly out of Child-bed, taken with extream pains and looseness, with a Cough and reaching to vomit; I sent her ten ounces of *Radix*, to take three spoonfulls every half hour, and four ounces of *Salus*, to be taken at thrice that night, which rendred all well but her Cough; so for next day I sent her eight ounces of *Radix*, which perfectly recovered her, and some to spare for further occasion.

230. One who had divers Children, and of good growth, became so big-bellied, and continued for so long a time, that she was not able to go but as she held up her belly with both her hands: And so after she had procured a Consultation of Physicians upon her, without determining whether she were with childe or not, she came to me, telling me her condition, and many things that had passed: I blamed her that she had not listned more to her own Reason, for she knew I under-

understood she wanted no skill in the occasions of women; she told me, her bigness and unweildiness so disturbed her that she was almost past all patience, and earnestly desired my advice and assistance. I told her, she knew she had but one safe way, and that was to take such Medicines, that if she were with child, and her burthen living, would certainly cherish and further its birth in due time; and if she were not, would as certainly strengthen Nature towards the Expulsion of her burthen: she agreed to what I expressed, and blaming her self for not coming to me sooner, (for she had largely known the benignity of my way) she entreated my best assistance; whereupon I constantly appointed her day and night what she was to take, from the fifth to the 12th. day of the moneth: As first, a pinte of *Elixir* mixt with four ounces of *Salus*, to take nine spoonfulls at Resting-time, and as much three hours after, that

that night; next Forenoon at Ten, as much; and at Four Afternoon; and again last at night; and so untill spent: she had also six ounces of *Refugium*, to sip between whiles, because of pains she had on her right side, 'twixt the Stomach and Bowels, and wanted Appetite. Second day, she had eight ounces of *Radix*; the third, four ounces of *Vindex*, and one pinte of *Stella*: The fourth day, a pinte of *Vis*; the fifth, another pinte of *Vis*; the sixth also a pinte of *Vis*, and eight ounces of *Refugium*, with three ounces of *Salus* mixt. So three dayes after she was delivered of two Children, and as those about her said (for she was much spent) with life in them, but long before their time: So, for After-pains, and some sharp provocations, she had eight ounces of *Radix*; which with the rest, through Gods mercy, perfected her recovery; which her husband and her self after a season thankfully acknowledged.

231. A

231. A child of five years old, upon a great cold, very Feaverish, with three ounces of *Salus*; the first night, and four ounces of *Radix*, next day recovered.

232. One about forty, usually helpt by *Radix*, in many fits of sickness, being in town, and far from me, was prevailed with to use other means, so long till he saw it would not do, then sent to me for a pinte of *Radix*, which soon set him abroad again.

One somewhat above forty, of a pretty full body, and somewhat a roving dyet, not deeming Regularity necessary therein; by continuance of time, having contracted a very ill habit of body, upon a new occasion of travel by Water and Land, bad lodging, and starting dyet, in raw, cold, and boysterous weather; after long fasting, feeding excessively upon Oysters, with but little good Wine to help, fell suddenly into an extream Surfeit.

But

ceedingly, falling into extream reaching to vomit, but could bring up nothing, and amidst that as violent coughing, and straining to bring up flegme, but could not stir it, with most violent thirst and burning, with very little remission either for dayes or nights; and alwayes so breathless, and strengthless, and so stuffed, that he could not so much as fetch the least hem to comfort him, and so tumbling and tossing, and bouncing from place to place (his weariſomness and inward pains provoking him) as was to the amazement of all that saw him.

And all this for many nights and dayes with very little hopes, notwithstanding all I could doe with the largest doses of my best and most powerfull Medicines, so that indeed every body despaired of his Recovey.

Yet noting after a while, that he began to have pretty large and foul vomits with ease, that he wanted not

ſtools of tolerable conſiſtence, and that often in coughing he brought up abundance of filthy ropy flegme, and that what by Medicine, and White-wine-poſſet, his heat and thirſt were much ſlackened, and his ſleeps more and better compoſed; my hopes of him much revived.

Nor was it long before he had ſome ſtomack, and ſoon after amendment followed apace. But then all on a ſudden, Oyſters muſt be had, and ſo importunately deſired, as if his Cure would never be compleated without them: and though I oppoſed all I could, yet Viſitants there were that plentifully furniſht him, and eaten they were with all contentment imaginable: But within a few hours after, ſuch a tempeſt followed, as I verily thought would quite have overturned our tottering Bark. For his fits not only returned, but doubled and trebled in length and violence upon him, his ſenſes often failing, and ſometimes

times so deep a melancholy, as for many hours, not uttering a word, nor Wife nor Children, nor any body seemed to be minded by him: Therefore now I thought it high time if ever to ply him with largest quantities of the most powerfull Medicines, as *Vindex*, *Athleta*, *Stella*, *Refugium*: And because of an hideous dream he had, (sufficient to have kill'd him sleeping,) I plyed him with good Doses of *Deliciæ*, and now and then with *Corona Naturæ*: By which though he were reduced to some hope, yet the venom of his distemper being augmented, he fell into greater degrees of Danger: his tongue and throat growing very sore, that he could swallow nothing, but with great pain and difficulty, which very much dejected him; and somewhat disheartned me: But knowing that unless this venom were extinguished, his spirits must necessarily expire in the flame: All that night he took continually of *Stella* in pretty

full quantities, which so wonderfully relieved him, that in the morning his tongue and throat were as well as ever they had been in his life, so then our hopes revived, and continuing still to take plenty of that and *Salus* and *Refugium*, and *Vita Vitæ*, and *Vita Naturæ*, they so supported him, and so effectually by degrees subdued his distemper, that in conclusion, (though it was six weeks first) through Gods mercy his Recovery became perfect, which under God, was imputable very much to his constant adherence to these Medicines, and avoyding all other counsels or perswasions, never yielding in the least.

Nor was it of small advantage to be under such Medicines, as may plentifully be safely given in the very height of the most violent fits: nothing being of greater discouragement, than to see how those times are generally trifled away with weak assistance,

ance, and sad expectance of what nature will doe, until there be no place either for hope or Medicine; nay so well was he satisfied, of the compleatness of his cure; that he never call'd as the manner is for purgers to carry off the supposed Relicts; being well assured those which had done the greater, could not fail of doing the less; and so in short time, being neither tired nor wasted, by purgers, vomiters, bleedings, issues, glisters, blisters, nor perplexed with Opium, Antimony, or Quicksilver'd preparations, his countenance and strength returned with that freshness, as if he had not been sick at all: and remains an eminent testimony for this new way, and (well weighed) answers all manner, of objections against their innocency, or efficacy; and exceedingly instructs Patients, and relations, how to bear themselvs, & what to shun in like condition.

One about forty, under a most violent fit of the stone and gravel, with

ſtoppage of water, and ſo ſhut up every way, that his Phyſicians and Chirurgians concluded his guts were twiſted; and accordingly ordered him to ſwallow a golden Bullet, when all availed nothing to the eaſing of his torments, or to give any hope of life; a friend of his bewailing his ſad condition to me, and deſiring my aſſiſtance; I ſent eight ounces only of *Vis Vitæ*, which being taken, in leſs than an hours time opened both paſſages, and bringing from him abundance of gravel, and ſtones among it, with great quantities of wind, water, ſlime and filth; the party became perfectly well in an inſtant.

One towards ſixty, (with which I ſhall conclude my inſtances) upon a tedious wet journey, oppreſt with wet and cold, became a few days after, both lame and ſpeechleſs: but being where was plenty of my Medicines; and ſpeedily plyed therewith, there ſoon appeared good hopes of recovery, withall

withall I was quickly sent unto; so I sent him about half a pinte of *Refugium*: made very strong and quick with *Ignis*: of which I advised him to sip continually: by which with the others, in few days he perfectly recovered.

Very many more instances, I could have added; and had done it; but that I conceive these well considered may suffice for instruction to any, in the use of my Medicines, both what, and what quantities, and at what times, to give or take any of them; and if any difficulty shall arise, I shall be always ready by word, or letter, to contribute my best councell and assistance.

And do presume, that by these also it will manifestly appear (what was thought impossible) that where such benigne and powerfull Medicines as these, are in being and repute, there is no necessity nor need at all to trouble Patients with the long doted-on-help of purgers, vomiters, bleedings, issues, glisters,

glisters, blisters, Opium, Antimony, and Quicksilver, for though sometimes there may be a shaddow of good from some of them, yet are they generally attended with so many evil accidents, and pernicious consequences; and at best are so full of uncertainty and disturbance to the sick, that hardly any distemper can either be more tedious, or more threatning, scarce any one falling ill, though never so much pained grip'd and tormented with sickness, but presently the turmoile and hazzard of a glister must be undergone, then bleeding, and soon after that a purge, a vomit, a sweat, nauceous and loathsom, Decoctions, Apozems, fullsom Cordials, and insipid Juleps, and those over and over repeated, with sharp and painfull blisters, and where matters are difficult, both Opium, Antimony, and Quicksilvered preparations, are taken into service, and all these too often repeated: and though failing never so often, yet other

other course than this: hath not been provided for distressed Patients, till by the happy access of these Medicines, which in reason ought to be lookd upon, and thankfully entertained, as the greatest blessings of God, ever bestowed upon the sick, since the weakness and perverseness of Physick hath hath been bewailed.

Which promps me to conclude with this farther advise.

That every one who approves of this way, will deem it of great convenience, to have some of these Medicines alwaies in readiness, what ever occasion may befall; nothing being of more hopefull importance towards a speedy and unchargeable recovery, than to give or take something of a benign and powerfull Nature, as soon as ever any illness appeareth.

And to be sure not to be over perswaded or deluded by what may hold some resemblance with these Medicines; partly in colour, and partly in taste

taste, which yet may as much differ in their effects, as thieves from true men, and as dangerous to take in times of sickness, as is the help of dissolute persons in times of trouble.

Therefore as it is requisite at all times to be seriously carefull what you admit into your bodies, so more especially in the first appearance of distemper: A good beginning being generally the happy preface to a good and comfortable conclusion.

And, as this counsel, well taken may be of continual advantage in all times, so more especially *in times Contagious* (which God avert) when Visits of Friends and Physicians are rendred dangerous; the Medicines here proposed being not only most proper and powerfull, but so easily managed either by the sick themselves, or any that attend them, that they may with comfort and much certainty partake the benefit thereof to their preservation and Recovery, without hazard

to

to any. And is a consideration of great importance to all, whose Offices, Employments, and Occasions deny their absence from Infectious places in those dismal times; many in the last great Mortality, under God, ascribing their freedom from Infection, and divers, their Recovery out of that threatning Distemper, to the prevalency of these benign and powerfull Medicines, observing the directions before expressed under the Titles of *Salus Vitæ*, *Sanguis Vitæ*, *Radix Vitæ*, *Vita Naturæ*, *Vindex Naturæ*, *Athleta Naturæ*, as most effectual Extinguishers of Pestilential venoms.

Think not then much of Counsel, nor be unmindfull of this Scripture, Prov. 9. 12. *If thou be wise, thou shalt be wise for thy self, but if thou scorneſt, thou alone shalt bear it.*

FINIS.

5 The Diameter of the Inside of a Sphere or Glob is Demanded whose Axe in Inches is Equal to the Solidity in Ale Gallons

put x for the Axes and b for $b = ,5236$ then $bx^3 =$ to Sol in Inches & $\frac{bx^3}{282} = x$

$$bx^3 = 282x$$

$$bx^2 = 282$$

$$x^2 = \frac{282}{b}$$

$$x = \sqrt{\frac{282}{b}}$$

$x = 23.2$ the Answer